The Sun

AND NEW YORK PRESS.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1916.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

DAILY, Per Month	50
DAILY, Per Year	6 00
SUNDAY, Per Month	25
SUNDAY (to Canada), Per Month	50
SUNDAY, Per Year	2 50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year	8 50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month	75

FOREIGN RATES.

DAILY, Per Month	1 25
SUNDAY, Per Month	65
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month	1 90
THE EVENING SUN, Per Month	30
THE EVENING SUN, Per Year	3 50
THE EVENING SUN (Foreign), Per Mo.	1 10

All checks, money orders, &c., to be made payable to THE SUN.

Published daily, including Sunday, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 150 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York. President, Frank A. Munsey, 150 Nassau street; Vice-President, Ervin Wardman, 150 Nassau street; Secretary, R. H. Titherington, 150 Nassau street; Treasurer, Wm. T. Dewart, 150 Nassau street.

London office, 40-43 Fleet street.
Paris office, 6 Rue de la Michodière, off Rue du Quatre Septembre.
Washington office, Munsey Building.
Brooklyn office, Room 202, Eagle Building, 303 Washington street.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts and illustrations for publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

TELEPHONE, BEEKMAN 2200.

A Great Question Now Before the Country.

Our neighbor the *World* adds to its previous services to the cause of electoral reform by collecting and exhibiting a considerable number of opinions of weight on the question of a nationalized Presidential vote. These opinions are contributed by Senators and Representatives in Congress, by Governors of States and by men of political or philosophical eminence no longer in public life. In the mass, as well as in detail, they help much to clarify the problem that is now engaging the attention of the country and to reduce its manifest difficulties to the simplest terms.

The first thing notable in the *World's* symposium of views is the evidence it affords that partisanship in political organizations and the traditional attitude of parties in the matter of States' rights and the extension of Federal power are not the factors which will determine the result one way or the other. Opinion divides on lines quite different from those which might naturally be expected to prevail. About half of the Democrats represented in the exhibit favor the change to the popular vote, and about half of these Democrats oppose it. The Republicans who express themselves as heartily in support of the proposed change are just equal in number to those who believe that the present system ought to be retained. This is a significant circumstance. If the present showing is at all indicative of the general division of opinion it is highly encouraging for the settlement of the question by practical rather than political considerations. THE SUN cannot insist too strongly on the fact that this is not a matter of strategic advantage for one party or another in future Presidential elections, but of good for the republic by the elimination, as far as possible, of the immeasurable evils and dangers of a close electoral vote involving another partisan contest like that of 1876. In that spirit let it be deliberated.

The second thing to be noted is that the question is imminent; not by any means of remote or merely academic interest to our citizens. Senator CHAMBERLAIN of Oregon, a Democrat, informs the *World* that he intends to press during the next session of Congress a resolution submitting an amendment so that voters may cast their ballots directly for President and Vice-President. A similar intention is reported by Senator JOHNSON of South Dakota. Senator THOMPSON of Kansas, also a Democrat, has already once introduced such a resolution and announces his intention to try again. Senator CLAPP of Minnesota, a Republican, while doubtful whether an amendment resolution can get through Congress, is in favor of electing the President by popular vote based upon the total vote of the country. Senator O'GORMAN of New York is for the direct vote. Representative WILLIAMS of Illinois, of the House Judiciary Committee, promises to support in that committee a resolution for direct popular vote. And that veteran and influential Republican, Representative E. J. HILL of Connecticut, says that he has been working on a constitutional amendment for popular vote, which will compel equal suffrage and uniform qualifications for voting.

It is evident from these examples that the main question, notwithstanding the complications involved and the various phases of possible change and the divergence of opinion as to the extent to which State lines should be preserved in the popular vote, is going to be discussed in the broadest way with a view to the reform of the conspicuous evils of the present system.

The two main difficulties recognized by many of the gentlemen interviewed by the *World* should be plainly stated and constantly kept in mind. They are incidental, however, and not fundamental; for it must be remembered that the same constitutional power of amendment that is competent to do away with the clumsy, archaic, now dangerous system originally established is likewise competent to deal with and dispose of anything that stands in the way of a comprehensive reform.

There is no doubt, in the first place, that the institution of a direct and national popular vote for President will be complicated by the question of woman suffrage. At present the Constitution provides that the electors of the President shall be "appointed" by each State "in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct." By the laws of a considerable number of the States of the Union women vote now for Presidential electors; under the direct system proposed they would vote directly for President. On a direct national vote for President States granting woman suffrage would exercise an influence in the choice much greater in proportion to their population than in the case of States where woman suffrage did not yet obtain. Even if the form of the amendment left the qualification of the Presidential voter within the control of the State (as Section 2 of Article I. now leaves it with regard to Representatives in Congress) the disadvantage to States withholding woman suffrage would be so enormous as to hasten the day of a uniform franchise throughout the nation, at least for President and Vice-President. This fact will not be blinked by anybody considering the reform from any point of view.

The second conspicuous difficulty or embarrassment which invites the thoughts of the *World's* correspondents is of a different kind. It concerns no existing constitutional or statutory obstacle to a nationalized Federal election by popular vote, but an existing violation of the Constitution itself. Ex-President TAFT, for example, replies as follows to the *World's* inquiry:

"I think an attempt to elect a President directly by popular vote would be very unwise. The peculiar electoral situation in the South is a sufficient objection, if there were no other."

The peculiar electoral situation in the South, to which Mr. TAFT thus delicately refers, is the continual disregard by Congress, with the tacit acquiescence of a good part of the electorate, of the plain requirements of this provision in the Fourteenth Amendment:

"When the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State."

We call the attention of Southern Democrats, and others apprehensive as to the effect of direct election of President upon the matter of the suppressed negro vote and the ignored requirement of reduced representation on that account, to a circumstance which, we think, has been generally overlooked.

Any amendment abolishing the present system of Presidential electors and substituting the direct popular vote will have to be accompanied by an amendment of the wording of this Fourteenth Amendment; inasmuch as the Fourteenth Amendment as it now stands specifically mentions "electors for President and Vice-President." The method of direct vote cannot be accomplished without changing at the same time what would be the contradictory provision of the Fourteenth Amendment.

If that relic of reconstruction is to be overhauled in any particular the whole question of the anomalous situation referred to by ex-President TAFT will be raised anew.

Is it not better that it should be thus raised anew and squarely faced and equitably and reasonably resolved on its merits, as an incident to a wholesome change for the nation's good, in order that the anomaly and disgrace of a nullified constitutional requirement may be removed from the nation's fundamental law?

Is This Primer for Grownups?

If Police Commissioner WOODS addresses his latest proclamation on how to avoid injury in the streets to grown up residents of New York—and we fear he does—there is mighty little chance for a reduction in the number of street accidents through such activities. Adults who have not learned from experience not to run across streets through heavy traffic, not to disregard the patrolman's signals, not to read a newspaper while dodging devil wagons, and to wait until the car stops before alighting, have small chance to be taught by another master. They have committed their bodies to the god of chance and abandoned their own responsibility for their acts.

The motorist is a presumptive criminal. The truck driver rejoices in spending a half day in a police court. The delivery man takes pleasure in extending his workday into the dark hours. Such the treasured beliefs of the pedestrian who has heard somewhere that to him belongs the right of way, and who looks upon contributory negligence as a cardinal virtue. Should it be at the back of Commissioner WOODS's mind to let a little light into these caverns of night, his present illuminant is too feeble for the purpose.

As for the children, they should be spanked off the streets. But this having been done, where shall they go to play?

The Man Who Wants to Work Eleven Hours a Day.

A correspondent asks us whether it is unconstitutional for him to labor eleven hours a day on a piece of work he must complete before the end of the year.

This is a very delicate question at this crisis, but not long ago we should not have hesitated to inform our industrious fellow American that his own constitution, not that of the United States, should furnish the answer to his query.

What is at present our duty toward our strenuous compatriot we frankly admit we don't know.

New Jersey Trappers' Contribution to Art.

The trapping season has just opened in New Jersey and farm boys and professional trappers foresee the most profitable winter in years. Otter, skunks and mink are found in "the wilder sections of the State" and muskrats along the Delaware and its tributaries. Not much variety of output, but who can guess what a muskrat will be when art begins where nature left off?

There will be a good sale for the trapper's catch this year. Soldiers in winter trenches require cheap skins for greatcoats; fashion calls summer and winter for more and finer furs. War transferred the centres of the trade from London and Leipzig to St. Louis, making it the greatest of raw fur markets. It cut the supply from Germany from more than $6,000,000 in 1912 to less than half a million in 1916, it doubled the supply from Canada and developed a great trade with South America.

The American trappers have come back to their own. Their earnings last year were $20,000,000. They will be still more this season. Pelts once not worth the bait have caught the high price infection and are soaring like cotton. The New Jersey trapper has the advantage of proximity to a great market. New York city makes more than seventy per cent. of the fur goods of this country; for the industry is one of those which are characterized as "showing a marked degree of concentration."

But why class fur making as an industry? It is an art if there is one. What but the highest degree of artistry can transform Tommie and Tabbie or Br'er Rabbit into ermine, a coon into a mink, raise the lowly gray fox to rank with his patrician blue and black brethren, or make the New Jersey swamp muskrat into Hudson Bay seal? Is there a painter who can do as much with his brush and his little pot of colors?

An Amazing Charge.

In the address delivered before the Academy of Political Science by W. S. CARTER, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, there is a denunciation not merely of compulsory arbitration but of arbitration in general for railway disputes. Mr. CARTER scores one point in the absence of clear evidence to the contrary:

"In any arbitration of a controversy between railway employees and their employers the latter administer the award. What would be thought of the effectiveness of a court judgment enforced only by one of the litigants?"

This state of affairs may or may not have proved injurious to the employees of the railways; Mr. CARTER does not cite any specific case, but makes a general charge that:

"What are intended to be wage increases are juggled into wage reductions by railway officials."

Is this true in general or in particular? It is an astounding accusation.

A New Germany?

Dr. KUNO FRANCKE of Harvard University, who in a period when many men have been swept off their feet has kept his sense of proportion without sacrificing his ideals, has addressed the Germanistic Society in this town on the effects of the war in Germany. It will no doubt shock certain rabid proponents of Kultur to learn that he did not boast of the attainment of perfection in the empire, that he said he believed certain readjustments in its civic establishment would be brought about as a result of the struggle, and that he even asserted that the Kaiser himself recognized the desirability if not the necessity of important changes.

The reforms which Professor FRANCKE believes will come when peace is attained he hopes to see accomplished without the "virulence and bitterness" that have marked political controversies in Germany in the past. His hope is based on the intimate intercourse that has been forced on a nation in arms, in which misconceptions and misunderstandings must have been in a measure dissipated, and individuals disabused of prejudices long cherished but actually without foundation.

Dr. FRANCKE is not open to suspicion as to his affection for Germany, her people and her system. He will not be accused of being subsidized by the British. Yet, unlike so many partisans who will refuse to tolerate the suggestion that Germany to-day has not attained the ultimate goal of civilization, he accepts as a matter of course the possibility of bettering her practices, and utters the Emperor's name as that of one who is not wholly satisfied; an incident of public discussion sufficiently unusual among the outgivings of Herren Professoren to attract interested and respectful attention.

The Arouser of Baseness.

To a number of persons whom we have observed in the toy stores examining, with possible view to purchase, certain instruments of percussion constructed of cylinders over the ends of which membrane is stretched, we must present the warning sounded by Miss TALBOT of the University of Chicago:

"The drum arouses all that is base in young people."

If this were put as a question to many householders on Christmas morning the vote might be overwhelmingly in the affirmative, so it is best to discuss the matter at a time when prejudice is absent, when the drum has not aroused all that is selfishly base in middle aged people. Youth is not alone in being aroused by drumming. The old gentleman in a familiar American picture seems to be strangely stirred by the drum. He does not look as if he had a base thought, but it must be so. He was a boy once and the drum got in its work then. Young SHAKESPEARE was infected too. "The spirit stirring drum," he wrote; not "the baseness arousing." A minister, we believe, had a hand in

"See the conquering hero comes!
Sound the trumpet, beat the drums!"

Not a drum was heard at Sir JOHN's burial, perhaps lest it arouse the baseness which had just been ended. WEBSTER heard a "morning drumbeat, following the sun."

DRAKE knew the drum's power to arouse all that is base in young people. He was keen to pass the secret on to Britons.

"Take my drum to England, hang et by the shore;
Strike et when your powder's runnin' low;
If the Dons sight Devon I'll quit the port o' heaven
An' drum them up the Channel as we drummed them long ago."

The old sea scourer is "slung atween the round shot in Nombre Dios Bay," but the drum that rattled when the Armada arrived has hung for three centuries in Buckland Abbey by the Devon shore, silently arousing all that is base.

The most striking example we know of baseness, aroused and arousing, is JAKIN's. The Fore and Aft had decided that service to humanity or spiritual unity was not to be furthered by facing the Afghan firmly and basely. JAKIN, who drummed, and LEW, who played the fife, were out of tune with this pacifism, although they kept the time of "The British Grenadier" fairly well. They went on, a couple of militarists:

"The tune settled into full swing and the boys kept shoulder to shoulder, JAKIN banging the drum as one possessed. The one fife made a thin and pitiful squeaking, but the tune carried far, even to the Gurkhas.

"'Come on, you dogs!' muttered JAKIN to himself. 'Are we to play forhever?'"

On came the Fore and Aft. Aroused baseness carried the day, but its young apostles, JAKIN and LEW, were left under the heights of Jagal. They were a pair of rough boys, and every one who has read his Kipling will admit that Miss TALBOT has analyzed them perfectly in ten words.

HIRAM JOHNSON's mind must be greatly relieved. But what is to be thought of his heart?

Secretary LANE says that the Atlantic City phase of the Mexican situation "is still hopeful," but he fails to say who is doing the hoping.

"O. HENRY," RICHARD HARDING DAVIS and JACK LONDON possessed not only the narrative gift but the wandering foot. Had it not been for the latter it is needless to say that their literary ability would not have enabled them to produce the type of output they gave to the world. Authors of former generations have achieved a high place on the honor list of fiction writers who have led sedentary and uneventful lives, but the most enduring tales of recent American story tellers have been the outcome of adventurous experiences, of strenuous globe trotting, of exciting and dangerous contacts with man and nature where life takes on heroic and tragic aspects. But let not the American youth who feels within him the stirring of literary genius be led astray by the above. It is not necessary, if the real spark burns within your soul, to become a tramp, a sailor or a war correspondent to achieve success in fiction. A writer's triumph or failure is an internal and not an external matter. Even if they had never travelled it is hard to believe that "O. HENRY," DAVIS and LONDON would not have won prominence in contemporary letters.

It is interesting to learn that the President prepared his message in shorthand, but the important point is will it exhibit a long head?

The famous musician ARTHUR NIKISCH says that the world can obtain permanent peace only through a greater fondness for art. The millennium he has in mind might be hastened somewhat if the cubists and the vers librists would kindly go to the battle fronts.

Frightfulness is color blind so far as the Red Cross is concerned.

HE USES THE "RECORD."

The Organ of Congress Serves One Publisher for Newspaper Wrappers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In opening my bi-monthly mail I find that one ingenious Republican publisher has found a good use for that almost useless publication the *Congressional Record*.

He wraps his own country weekly with its pages. That you may see for yourself, I am enclosing part of a cover which happens to be at hand.

A. T. WARD.

RANCAGUA, Chile, October 27.

Our correspondent encloses with his letter the wrapper he describes. It consists of pages of the *Record* printed on September 16, after Congress had adjourned, and is composed of revision and extensions of remarks. The use to which this postscript to the *Record* is put by Mr. Ward's friend is about as sensible as any that could be devised.

Putting Euripides in His Place.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

That Euripides might be styled a "lowbrow" in the language of to-day is the opinion of Dr. Paul Shorey of the University of Chicago, and one of the best known professors in the United States, who spoke this week at Stanford. "Euripides dragged the stately four beat anapestic verse of Sophocles down to the level of the frying pan and the bourgeois," said the doctor. He added that: "Whatever Euripides thought, he had to say, and his thoughts were as plentiful as microbes."

ALIEN BONE AND SINEW.

The Law Naturalizes in Five Years; Physiology in Seven.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I was taught in my youth that every seven years one had a new body complete, bone, blood and sinew. If that is the scientific view, should not the period of residence before naturalization be seven years instead of five?

With a body made of American food and having forsworn allegiance to his native land in favor of America, what would be left of the foreigner? It has amused me to hear orators at banquets of this or that foreign-American society speak of their foreign blood. They had in fact less than Cæsar's ghost. It was a figure of speech.

To be sure, German professors, having an eye on Austria, attempt to pervert the meaning of nationality (*natus*, birth) from "Where were you born?" to, "What is your original, ancestral race?" and have some scholastic following; for example, at Columbia. In this land of ours nation means the United States of America. It is so used in speech and so sung, regardless of dictionaries. A hundred million people so use it, and the manner in which they employ the word seems to be in accordance with political fact and physiological fact as well.

If some professor at Columbia thinks that original race has some relation to the formation of a nation, let me have the pleasure of introducing him to some Americans born abroad. He will have an opportunity of adjusting theory to fact. The science of political economy ought to be brought into harmony with physiology, and the period of five years should be changed to seven years.

BARBARIAN.

PHILADELPHIA, November 21.

MISS KENT'S RIDING CROP.

The California Congressman's Daughter Hit Hard for Suffrage.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The story from California that Representative Kent of that State and Mrs. Kent campaigned for opposing Presidential candidates suggested to a friend of the Representative another story of independence displayed by a member of the Kent family.

"You recall," the story teller said, "the row that was raised over the alleged lack of police protection during the woman's suffrage parade on Pennsylvania avenue the day before the Wilson inauguration. A Miss Kent was in the mounted troop of that parade. As she was about to mount her horse in front of the Kent home, her father, returning from a trip over the route of the parade, noticed that his daughter carried a light crop. He gave her a heavier one, saying 'If you need a crop at all you'll need a heavy one.'

"You remember how the hoodlums annoyed the paraders, and would have broken up the march entirely had it not been for the work of a few of the young women riders. Among them was Miss Kent, who handled her horse with the skill of a New York mounted cop in pushing back the roughs who were trying to manhandle the marchers.

"At one point a hoodlum darted from the sidewalk jeering at Miss Kent, who when she saw him coming raised her crop over her head. But the hoodlum didn't know that the rider he had selected to bait was famous even among California women tennis players for her terrific drives. He pinched her booted leg and then fell back shrieking with a bleeding welt across his face.

"'You say it was a slip of a girl with a riding crop?' the ambulance surgeon asked the policeman who was giving him operating space on the sidewalk. 'Some girl, then, for this ruffian will carry a scar from the top of his forehead across his mug to the end of his chin as long as he lives.'

"The Kents are a family of notable independence of action," concluded the narrator.

BUILDING ROADS.

All Nations Are Coming Here to Learn How, Says an Engineer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In THE SUN for November 2 there was an editorial article describing an inspection tour of concrete road construction on Long Island made by a highway engineer, a German scientist and an official from a Western State.

In this article the highway engineer is reported as stating that no investigations or experiments have been made in this country covering the durability of such pavement construction, and the German scientist is reported as outlining the methods that would have been adopted in his country for such scientific investigation.

The highway engineer is certainly not up to date. He should know that the Department of Public Roads of the United States Government, the Highway Department of the State of Ohio and the Highway Department of the city of Philadelphia, as well as many other organizations, have built test roads with various materials to determine the degree of durability of each type of road or pavement construction, its first cost, expense of maintenance, and to secure all other data which would be of use to any one in selecting a type of construction.

Furthermore, there are devices available to any engineer to determine the wear of paving surface, and such devices are used by highway officials generally. The engineering department of the city of Detroit some years ago invented a machine to determine practically the durability of all forms of pavement under horse and steel tired traffic, and such devices are in general use. There is also in existence another testing machine to determine the wear of rubber tired wheels driven at various speeds.

It seems particularly unfortunate that the general public should be permitted to believe that the American highway engineer is not just as progressive in every way as his European brother. As an actual fact, all nations are now coming to the United States to study highway construction, thereby completely reversing former conditions when American engineers used to go to Europe to find out how to build roads.

W. T. CHOLLAR.

NEW YORK, November 21.

A Suggestion From Bishop Greer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* May I avail myself of the courtesy of your columns to recommend that in pursuance of the Thanksgiving Proclamation of the President of the United States offerings be made in the Episcopal churches (and others too, if I may be permitted the suggestion) on Thanksgiving Day in behalf of the suffering war victims in Europe? These offerings in the Episcopal churches may be sent to H. M. Pott, Treasurer, 214 East Twenty-third street, and unless otherwise designated will be turned over to the Red Cross for distribution.

DAVID H. GREER.

NEW YORK, November 22.

IN SMALL TYPE.

Scheveningen in winter. The beach at the gay resort of Holland is deserted. Clouds stream across the sky as Belgians flee over the border. A cold wind blows as from some remote and frozen sea.

The curtains are drawn in an upper room of the hotel and a servant guards the chamber door. On the bed lies a man in a fever, dying. His mind is clear. Through his thoughts pass a procession of pictures, while he waits for something.

In the first of these pictures he sees himself amid the green luxuriance of a hillside near the headwaters of a tropical river. His companion on the expedition, a Hollander, has died and been buried the day before, and he is alone with the natives, who are cannibals and head hunters. His native guide he can depend upon, but no one else. The dead man shared with him a discovery that is now wholly his, since the savages do not comprehend the worth of those crumbling bits of rock gathered along with birds, beetles and plants by the two strangers.

The lone man in the jungle reaches a decision and then gives the order to break camp. With his guide he floats down the river to an outpost of civilization, the plantation of a Dutch official. He relates the loss of his companion and some of the details of what they gathered. But he does not rip open the lining of his coat.

Some months later the explorer reaches Amsterdam. He is ill as a result of the hardships he has undergone, and while arrangements are being made for his return to his native country this illness takes a critical turn. Hence Scheveningen, the drawn curtains, the servant at the door.

The dying man has sent a message to his home land, which is at war with half Europe. The message is in a cipher which can be read by taking a certain standard book of reference and looking up each word of the message in the index. The cipher reader takes the first indexed reference of every word and looks it up. The third word on the page indexed is the word to be deciphered. Thus translated the message runs:

Gold at head of principal river. Evidence is wonderful deposits. May affect your attitude in peace settlement or foreign policy afterward.

The Chancellor of the empire, contemplating these words thoughtfully, decides upon a slight relaxation of the official restrictions placed upon certain neutral trade. At the same time he begins to speculate upon the future. In a few years from now the results of his speculation will be manifest.

Two days later a visitor is admitted to the darkened room in the Scheveningen hotel. He presents to the sick man a decoration from his country for scientific achievement. The explorer's eyes glisten with pride for an instant. Then he closes them. The next day all the newspapers carry in small type somewhere in the broadsides of war news this item:

SCHEVENINGEN, Nov. 2.—Ernst Karl Rovany-Bader, the explorer, who had recently returned from Borneo, died here yesterday of a tropical fever.

ANNA DICKINSON'S WIT.

How She Used a Heckler's Own Words to Shame Him.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* One of Anna Dickinson's first appearances as a political speaker was in Waterbury, Conn., where she was greeted by a packed house with a decidedly critical atmosphere.

Hardly had the opening sentences of her address been delivered when an Irishman in the back of the hall with a high tenor voice cried out: "Petticoat government!"

Like a flash came the response from the speaker: "That man shows that he was never under any decent petticoat government, or else he disgraces the mother that bore him."

Every effort made during the evening to annoy Miss Dickinson was turned with equal readiness and effect.

F. H. BROWN.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., November 23.

TRADE BRIEFS.

Paper pulp is being manufactured in Hokkaido and Karafuto, Japan.

Typewriters are in demand in Spain.

An American bank has been opened in Valparaiso, Chile, with a cash capital of $1,000,000. The object is to facilitate trade between the United States and Chile.

The United States Bureau of Fisheries has completed a survey of fishing grounds on the coasts of Washington and Oregon. Halibut, black cod and rock cod, grayfish, flounders and sole were found there in great numbers.

Wood suitable for making oars is needed in the Barcelona district, Spain.

Inquiries have been made by West African dealers about lanterns, watches and leaf tobacco.

A new custom house is to be built at Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. There is a possible market for American construction material.

Knitting needles are needed in Spain.

Dealers in New Zealand have made inquiries about cretonne for chair covering.

It is planned by the Colombian Congress to survey the Bay of Magdalena preparatory to putting the port of Bonaventura into an up to date and sanitary condition. The improvements will include new custom houses, warehouses and docks.

Lyons is the largest producer of tinsel goods in France. Estimates place the number of operatives in this industry at from 50,000 to 75,000. In 1915 exports of tinsel goods to the United States were valued at $534,268.

A plant for the manufacture of carbide will be built near Auckland, New Zealand, to relieve the shortage which is being felt at the present time. Carbide sells for $140 a ton and New Zealand's consumption amounts to 2,500 tons a year.

The Spanish Government has appropriated $180,000 to help the daily newspapers of that country through the present paper crisis.

During October American shipyards completed work on nineteen steel merchant vessels. Four hundred and seventeen steel ships are now under construction in this country.

A car ferry has been started between New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. The boats in the new service have been designed with regard to local weather conditions.

Telephone communication in the States of Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro will be improved by the recent amalgamation of two large Brazilian telephone companies.

The Sixteen Hour Night.

One night I heard the fairies
Conversing on the lawn;
The busy little people
Who vanish with the dawn
Were censuring us mortals
For laws that we have drawn.

Loud rose the elfin protest
About the eight hour day.
They cried it did not leave them
Sufficient rest or play.
A dreadful imposition
Upon a toiling fay.

They said they were expected
To set our tangles right,
A task well calculated
To weary any sprite,
And now we wished to work them
A sixteen hour night.

MCLANDBURGH WILSON.

A PLAN FOR A LEAGUE TO ENFORCE INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

How the Government Might Set Up an Agency That Would Gradually Compass the End of Strikes and Lockouts.

From an address by Julius Henry Cohen delivered yesterday before the Academy of Political Science.

There are of course certain fundamental principles applicable to all industrial controversy. Without attempting to state even the main points, it may help the argument if I roughly formulate a few:

1. The principle of the recognition of the human rights of workers, including the right to organize, the right to living conditions, the right to be respected in one's personality.

2. The principle that, in the present order of society, the employer must maintain discipline and efficiency in the plant. One and two were excellently stated by the Mayor's council of conciliation in the cloak industry:

That the principle of industrial efficiency and that of respect for the essential human rights of the workers should always be applied jointly, priority being assigned to neither. Industrial efficiency may not be sacrificed to the interests of the workers, for how can it be to their interest to destroy the business on which they depend for a living, nor may efficiency be declared paramount to the human rights of the workers; for how in the long run can the industrial efficiency of a country be maintained if the human values of its workers are diminished or destroyed? The delicate adjustment required to reconcile the two principles named must be made. Peace and progress depend upon complete loyalty in the effort to reconcile them.

3. The principle that coercion of neutrals or third parties (destruction of the milk supply, interrupting the public service, the mails, the telegraph, the trains) must not be permitted.

In the application of these principles we have seen that in the case of railroads, telegraphs, electric light and steamboats the power of the States to regulate public utilities and the power of Congress to regulate commerce furnish a legal basis for the establishment of institutions or tribunals or the grant of power to existing bodies. The transmission of the public mails justifies Federal intervention. On the other hand, we must, for the present at all events, formulate our legislative programme in the matter of so-called "private industries" upon the legal principle of conserving the public health. How far this domain will extend remains still to be developed from the interpretations we shall receive from the United States Supreme Court in such cases as the national child labor law.

With this in mind, the proposal which I submitted to the Federal Industrial Relations Commission in 1914 is here added as an appendix, to furnish a basis for further criticism and discussion.

In general the proposal is a League to Enforce Industrial Peace made up of all the elements of society, the consumer, the neutral, the worker and the employer (that is, the state itself), founded upon the following propositions:

1. The clear recognition of the moral and legal right of men to organize.

2. The establishment of tribunals sanctioned by law, whose membership shall be representative of all three parties, employees, employers and the public.

3. The creation of fact gathering machinery to enable such tribunals to determine what is in any given case a "fair and reasonable wage" and what are "fair and reasonable working conditions."

4. The clear recognition of the necessity for efficiency and discipline in all industrial organizations.

5. Opportunity to every worker to secure just redress from arbitrary or oppressive exercise of the employer's functions.

6. Opportunity to every employer to secure just redress from arbitrary or oppressive exercise of power by the men.

7. The right to appear by his chosen organization or spokesman before all sanctioned tribunals and in all dealings between employers and employees.

8. The registration of all collective agreements.

9. A national council, without whose sanction there shall be no concerted cessation of work or closing down of plants, to which any interested party may apply for relief, as it may in public service matters to the Interstate Commerce Commission or the public service commissions, or, in trade matters, to the Federal Trade Commission.

10. Such national council to be constituted of members elected from groups of employers and groups of workers and representatives of the public.

11. In public utilities clear recognition of the function of the state, as part of the regulation of the service and the rates, to determine what is a reasonable wage and what are reasonable working conditions.

12. Clear acceptance of the proposition that, adequate machinery being established for the redress of all just grievances, the right to coerce by concerted stoppage of work in all service affecting the public health, safety or convenience shall be made as obsolete as the duel or as illegal as lynching. (This principle to be applied if and when such machinery is established.)

The basis of the great industrial compromise is here. The trade unionist must yield in his opposition to governmental regulation of his organization; the employer must yield in his opposition to the organization of trade unions; the public must yield in its indifference to the conditions under which human work is done; the business man must yield in his opposition to "social uplift" in industry; and the social reformer must yield in his indifference to efficiency and discipline in modern production. Upon such a compromise can be founded a programme of preparedness for peace. Without it we shall have neither industrial efficiency nor industrial justice. Without legal sanctions there can be no real progress. But the legal sanctions must be of a kind to which a modern democratic society founded upon a philosophy of reason, not force, is ready and willing to give whole hearted and devoted support. The lawyer's duty is big, the educator's duty is bigger, more immediate and more pressing.

I present also a skeleton outline of the provisions of a Federal bill:

1. Create a "national industrial board" with powers analogous to those of the English Industrial Council under the English Trade Disputes Act.

2. Equal representation to organized labor, organized employers and the public, appointed by the President for long terms.

3. Adequate salary paid to the chairman (to be a man of the type of Sir George Askwith).

4. In addition to the powers included in the English Trade Disputes Act give powers to consider and investigate all matters concerning sanitation and safety, to revise trade agreements upon the appeal of the parties, to hear appeals from boards of conciliation or arbitration established under trade agreements and to gather statistics upon all matters involving wage increase.

5. All trade agreements to be validated by registration with the national industrial board.

6. Whenever it shall appear that the agreement covers a substantial portion of the industry the parties to the agreement may apply for its extension to the entire industry. Upon proper hearings, to those not yet affected, the industrial board may make an order extending the agreement to cover the entire industry.

7. Trade agreements to be authorized which may provide for the preferential employment of members of the trade union party to the agreement and for wage scale boards, boards of conciliation and arbitration, grievance boards, boards of sanitary control, boards of apprentices, &c.

8. The national industrial board before registering any trade agreement to make careful investigation of the surrounding facts, and if it finds that the agreement is made in good faith and is for the best interests of the working people and the employers in the industry it may certify to the fact and its certificate shall raise an irrebuttable presumption in any court of law or equity that such agreement was in fact entered into in good faith and not in restraint of trade.

9. Where agreements create methods of arbitration by boards of arbitration, conciliation, grievances or the like the decision in writing of such board may be filed in the office of the clerk of any Federal court, and a motion may be made to confirm the report on notice to the party against whom the decision has been rendered, and when such decision shall be confirmed a copy of the decree may be entered in the clerk's office.

10. An appeal may be taken from any award by a board of arbitration to the national industrial board.

11. Where any agreement voluntarily entered into provides methods of arbitration or conciliation it shall be lawful for either party to terminate the same upon three months notice, but if not terminated it shall not be lawful for either party to engage in any strike, walkout or lockout before the controversy is submitted to such tribunal.

BOILED DINNER.

A Down Easter in Exile Resents the Attack Upon a Classic.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* A native of New England, I read with much amusement and some resentment the communication in THE SUN of November 21 regarding the New England boiled dinner. Your correspondent signs himself "V.," which perhaps stands for Verdant, a nom de plume well suited to an author who exhibits so little knowledge and understanding of his subject.

Any shrewd Yankee can guess in a minute from "V.'s" description that he never sat down to a real dinner of the kind which he attempts to criticise. Consequently he is not partial to "beef, cabbage and potatoes à la New England," not knowing how delicious they are when combined with the other things (of which he apparently knows nothing) belonging to any well ordered boiled dinner. That is his misfortune and the misfortune of many others who with pampered tastes and without due investigation elevate their noses over plain and wholesome dishes.

But nothing short of gross ignorance (except wilful misrepresentation) could prompt the assertion that beef and potatoes are "dangerous" food, and boiled with cabbage form a "gastronomic horror." Beef and potatoes are staple articles of food in many countries. Why should boiling in a Yankee kettle make them horrible? Cabbage also is consumed in considerable quantities and with apparent relish outside of New England. Perhaps "V." prefers it served raw in strips like excelsior, but it is far more palatable and digestible if thoroughly boiled.

The New Englander does not continue his boiled dinners from necessity or inherited prejudice, but because he is fond of them and knows they are good for him. Nourished by them, his sturdy forefathers were able to work from daylight till dark with no thought of pleading for an "eight hour day."

Probably no section of this [illegible] certainly not New York city, knows as well as New England what to eat and how to cook it. Sad to say, the [illegible] sections of the country, particularly New York city, are generally slow to take advantage of what can be learned from Yankeeland in the culinary line. [illegible] how long it took the great cosmopolitan metropolis to discover that Boston baked beans were superior to the New York style of bean poultice; that a Rhode Island clam bake could discount a repast of leathery quahaugs [illegible] and that to fill a pie it is better to use a big spoon than a paint brush. [illegible] New Yorkers, at least many of them, have learned these gastronomic [illegible]. And if they don't know already let us hope they will soon find out that a genuine New England boiled dinner, properly prepared, is one of the most pleasing, economical and nourishing satisfiers of healthy hunger that was ever devised even in Yankeeland.

Despite his mush and milk theory that Chicago commissioner is on the right track, and obstructionists like "V." must step aside or be run over.

DOWN EAST.

HACKENSACK, N. J., November [illegible].

The Flag at the Bench.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* [illegible] praise to the suggestion of "[illegible]" in THE SUN to place the flag over every judicial bench in the State or nation [illegible] representative of the power and authority behind every law and privilege with which the court has to do." [illegible] not as a decorative feature, however.

NEW YORK, November 22. [illegible]

Kentucky Pleasures.

From the Pineville [illegible].

G. M. Asher is spending [illegible] leisure time with the young folks [illegible] and pawpawing.